NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE

Moderator: Michael Monroe
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4:04 pm CT

Al Fontenot: Good afternoon. Good afternoon.

Man 1:   Hello.

Al Fontenot: Hi. I'm Al Fontenot, I'm the Associate Director of Decennial Census

                   Programs, and I'd love to welcome those of you who are here in our

                   auditorium at Census headquarters, and also those of you who are joining us

                   online to our January 2018 2020 Census Program Management Review.

                   We are looking forward to sharing the progress in our program with you over

                   the next few hours, but first a few housekeeping items. (Kyle Wilcoxson)

                   from our technical team will take a few minutes to discuss using the iPads on

                   your table, and connecting to our guest Wi-Fi. (Kyle)?

(Kyle Wilcoxson):Thank you, Al. All right, good afternoon everyone. My name is (Kyle

                   Wilcoxson). I'm going to give you a brief demonstration on how to use your

                   iPads for today, and again, providing the instructions on connecting to the

                   guest wireless.

All right, so if we can take the iPads to the home screen by pressing the home bottom on the right side of the iPad in the middle, and when you get there you'll have two applications. The first application is (MaaS360), and this is application is used to view all the presentations and documents for the conference. The documents will be on the left-hand side of the screen, and when you select a document, it will appear on the right side.

All right, if you want to expand the view, there is an X on the top middle of the screen. So you just select that to expand the view, and when you're ready to go back to the other documents, you'll select docs, which is located on the top left of the iPad. If we go back to the home screen, the next application is Safari and it's just simply your Web browser.

And if you need to connect a device to our Wi-Fi, first you're going to connect your device to system 10, and once you're connected, go to your preferred Web browser and attempt to access a Web page. It will redirect you to enter a user name and password. And the user name and password are listed on the tablet overview which is located in the (MaaS360 app). Go in here, tablet overview. The credentials are on the bottom.

All right. If you have any questions throughout the PMR, myself and the other analysts will be here to assist. Thank you.

Al Fontenot: Thank you, (Kyle). Please remember that our program management review is being Webcast live, so consider your mic live at all times. So things that you may say to your desk partner would be heard by our entire audience here and online. So you may consider your mics live.

At the end of each presentation, we're going to have a question-and-answer period. When you're asking a question, please share your name, affiliation,

and speak directly into the mic so our friends online will be able to hear you as well as those of us here in the auditorium.

If you are joining us online and you have a question, please send an e-mail to 2020.census.pmr@census.gov. I will say that again, 2020.census.pmr@census.gov. Right now, Mike Palensky, our Chief of Acquisitions, will say a few words to remind our staff of the legal obligations when speaking with contractors. Mike?

Mike Palensky: (I'm) Legal. So, again, Mike Palensky. Just remember during breaks, we have a lot of discussions, we have a lot of contractors here, we have a lot of government people and program people here, so just remember the things that are publically available. Don't comment about other contractor's performance if you're working on a program to another contractor and stuff like those things.

So anything that's publically available, anything we talk about today, anything that's out in the public we can talk about. But anything that really is sensitive internal within any contract that's going on or an acquisition or performance of a contract, please keep to yourself. Okay. Other than that, that's it.

Al Fontenot: Thank you, Mike. If you are here from the media, we've asked that you sign in, and hope that you have already done so. There's a designated area for you to sit with staff from the Census Bureau's Public Information Office. They are here to help you if you have questions or if you would like to have an interview with 2020 Census leadership and staff.

Michael Cook, Chief of Public Information Office, is with us this afternoon. Michael, will you wave your hand in the back there? And may I ask you and

your staff to stand so you can be easily identified? PIO staff, raise your hands. Thank you very much.

A few last reminders. The location of the restrooms, they're down the hallway outside the auditorium next to the green elevators. And lastly, in case of emergency, please listen to our audio system. And if required, we will exit the building using the emergency exits that you see around the room. There's one back behind me to my right, and there are some down at that end of the hall. So if we do get an alert, we will leave the building that way.

We are all happy to be back from the sort shutdown and back on track working on the 2020 Census. We have a lot of information to share with you today, and I am going to begin by discussing some of our high-level program updates, and then I'll touch on some of our hot issues.

After I've completed that high-level overview, we're going to discuss the 2020 Census operations beginning with a process overview of how the questions are planned and submitted for the 2020 Census in the American Community Survey followed by a discussion of our language services operation.

Then we will move to providing an update on the 2018 end-to-end test followed by a briefing on Census Bureau partnership with the United States Postal Service.

We will then take a break. After that break, we will have an exciting demonstration of the automated recruiting and assessment application that's currently deployed in Providence, Rhode Island and being used to recruit and assess candidates for field workers for our upcoming field test. Finishing the afternoon, we'll provide a detailed update of our major contracts and a presentation on the current status of our system's readiness.

The success of the 2020 Census really rests on the collective talents of the team working on the program, both within the Decennial Directorate and across the Census Bureau. But before I begin the presentation, I'd like to maintain the tradition that we have of recognizing new managers and new roles of some of our current managers within our Decennial leadership team.

In the Office of the Associate Director, Decennial Census, Maryann Chapin is now the Special Assistant to Jim Treat who is the Assistant Director for Decennial Census Programs. Previously, she was an Assistant Division Chief in the Decennial Census Management Division. Maryann? Thank you.

(Gary Chapel), is the new Senior Advisor on Administrative Records for the 2020 Census Program. Previously, (Gary) was Program Analyst in the Decennial Communications Coordination Office. (Gary)? He's not here. Okay.

In the Decennial Census Management division, (Jennifer Riker) is now Assistant Division Chief for Non-Response Evaluations and Experiments. Previously, she was the Assistant Division Chief in our ACS office. (Jennifer)?

In the Decennial Budget Office, Ben Taylor is now Chief of the Decennial Budget Office. Emily Krutsch is now serving as Deputy Chief of DBO, and (Jamie Walsh) has moved into the DBO leadership team with a portfolio that will focus on the budget for the 2020 Census support and infrastructure projects including (CBCAT).

And (Debbie Anvil) has moved into the DBO leadership team with a portfolio that will focus on the budget for the 2020 Census operational projects as well

as the American Community Survey, geographic support and (CBCI). May I ask Ben, Emily, (Jamie) and (Debbie) please, to stand?

In the American Community Survey Office, Donna Daily is the new assistant Division Chief for Data Collection having previously served as Special Assistant to the Division Chief, Tori Velkoff. Donna?

In our Decennial Studies Division, we'd like to give special recognition to (Rick Griffon). Rick worked on each census going back to 1980 and retired last month. We deeply appreciate his many years of service to the Census Bureau.

I'd also like to give special recognition to Diane Barrett, who also retired earlier this month. I've mentioned them together because each of them worked on five decennial censuses, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020, and both made important contributions before they recently retired. Theirs is a remarkable record of service. So let's give all of these folks a hand, please. Thank you very much.

Now let's turn to our program management updates. Let me begin with a status update on three items. The Census Bureau needed to make a decision on the design of the race and ethnicity questions by December 31st, 2017 in order to prepare our 2020 Census systems and to deliver the final 2020 question wording to Congress by March 31st, 2018 which is our legal requirement.

All federal statistical agencies including the Census Bureau must adhere to the 1997 Office of Management and Budget revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Following OMB's current standards, the Census Bureau will use two separate questions for

collecting data on race and ethnicity in the 2018 end-to-end Census test and as the proposed format for the 2020 Census.

The OMB standards specify that there are two categories of data on ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino. And there are five minimum categories for data on race. Alphabetically they are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and white.

The OMB standards state that respondents should be offered the option of reporting more than one race. Additionally, the standards specify that when two separate questions are collected separately, ethnicity should be collected first. An individual's response to the ethnicity question and the race question is purely based on their self-identification.

The race and ethnicity questions includes several design features that were tested over the past decade in an effort to improve our designs from the 2010 Census.

We will be collecting multiple Hispanic ethnicities such as Mexican and Puerto Rican while we are also adding a write in area and examples for the white racial category and for the black racial category, and removing the term negro. Additionally, we are adding examples of the American Indian or Alaskan Native racial category for tribe.

In accordance with the current OMB standards, the Census Bureau will not use a combined question format for collecting race and ethnicity. Additionally, we will not ask a separate Middle Eastern or North African category on the Census form. We believe that we would require more

research in the two question format on the MENA question before it can be added as a category.

The second area I would like to update is the residence criteria. Every decade, the Census undertakes a review of the Decennial Residence Criteria and Residence Situations to ensure that the concept of usual residence is interpreted and applied to the Decennial Census as intended, and that these interpretations are consistent with the intent of the law which directs Census Bureau to enumerate people at their usual residence.

On May 20, 2015, the Census Bureau requested public comment on the 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations through the Federal Register Notice to determine if changes should be made for the 2020 Census.

On June 30, 2016, the Census Bureau requested public comment on the proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations through the Federal Register again. We are still finalizing our final Residence Criteria decisions and will be announcing them in a Federal Register Notice posting to be posted in the near future.

The third area I would like to address is citizenship. The Census Bureau is in receipt of a request from the United States Department of Justice regarding the addition of a question about citizenship status to the 2020 Census.

The Census Bureau is conducting an orderly review of the Department of Justice's request. Attorneys from the Department of Commerce are currently examining the justification for the data needed by the Department of Justice. Technical experts at the Census Bureau are also looking at the issue.

We will keep you apprised of any development regarding the Census citizenship question. Again, we are focused on having the final list of questions submitted to Congress, which is our legal requirement, by March 31st.

I would now like to give you a brief update on program funding. As you are surely aware, the government is currently under another continuing resolution. This one extends through February 8th, 2017 which means that, in general, spending continues to be capped at 2017 funding levels.

However, the 2020 Census Program received an anomaly provision in the CR which allows the program to spend at a faster rate during the CR than the 2017 rate of operations. This anomaly was granted to enable the program to stay on course for the 2018 end-to-end Census test peak operations and to make key purchases to enable us to build out the 2020 field infrastructure.

We are closely tracking our spending to ensure that we are supporting the systems and program priorities that will keep us on the critical path for a successful 2020 Census.

At the October PMR, we shared with you the high-level information about the revised 2020 Census Lifecycle Cost Estimate, which was $15.6 billion. This represented the culmination of work that took place throughout last year.

To remind you of the comments I made at the last PMR, we work closely with the Department of Commerce, providing them with the information they needed to develop their independent cost estimate. We reconciled their findings with the assumptions and parameters underlying our lifecycle cost estimate.

We also worked closely with independent consultants assigned by the Department of Commerce to review our systems and our operations. Last fall we arrived at our revised 2020 Census Lifecycle Cost Estimate which fully reflects all costs that would be required to ensure a high quality 2020 Census. We're doing this in line with Government Accountability Office's best practices for cost estimation.

In early December, the final details and documentation behind the Lifecycle Cost Estimate were finalized and transmitted to our oversight community including GAO, OIG and OMB. This suite of artifacts included a basis of estimates for the Lifecycle Cost Estimate, and detailed source documents justifying the assumptions and the parameters driving our conclusions.

Just this week we released executive summary for the Life Cycle Cost Estimate on the Census Bureau Website. This presents and summarizes the process, changes, and results of the work in a highly readable and graphical format that should be approachable for any interested members of the public.

We invite you to read it and we will welcome any questions or discussions that would arise from reading the executive summary of our Lifecycle Cost Estimate.

Moving forward, we will be updating the 2020 Census Lifecycle Cost Estimate regularly as we refine any key assumptions or methodology. This allows the Cost Estimate to be used as a key tool for program management.

And we will use it to justify budget requirements, support resource allocation decisions, assess prioritizations, and to develop an informed understanding of the projected cost and risks of our program. A reliable Lifecycle Cost Estimate will increase the probability of program success.

Man 2:   Yes. Yes, I can hear it.

Al Fontenot: Okay. Next slide. We are now 795 days from Census Day in 2020, and we're on track for a successful Census. I would like to spend the next few minutes with some big picture updates of where we are.

You've seen the slide in each of our PMRs before. This slide represents a summary picture of the key activities that we have planned to get us through the 2018 end-to-end test and through the 2020 Census. This afternoon, we'll be focusing much of our discussion on updating our information on our testing, the status of our key contracts, and our current systems readiness assessment.

Before I move on to the next slide, let me give you a brief update on some of the ongoing 2020 operations. We're continuing to see very positive numbers in our LUCA program, that's our Local Update of Census Addresses. We've registered 11,093 governments to date in the program, and those governments cover 96.9% of the U.S. population, and 96.7% of the housing units within the United States.

Forty-two states have registered, which is up from 28 states in the 2010 Census. Now before some of you that are math people start to say if you only have 42 states, how can you be at 96.8% of the U.S. population?

In those states that have not registered, key counties and cities and local governmental units have individually registered. I can give you examples. In a large like Texas where you'll have the counties surrounding Dallas/Fort Worth, El Paso, San Antonio, Houston all registered individually. The state

itself has not registered, but the areas that are not covered are large areas with very few people and very few housing units.

So because we have a multi-tiered approach to LUCA, cities are allowed to register. In some places their county is collecting and handling the data for them and those counties registered. In some places the states have taken that initiative, so that's why it shows up as 42 states but 96.8% of the population.

Registration closed on December 15th, but the deadline has been extended to January 31st for areas affected by recent national disasters, fires, mudslides, hurricanes. And additionally, other entities that ask will be granted the same January 31st extension. We are coming right on that extension and so we're wrapping up the program at this time.

I want to mention that we're paying close attention to the situation in Puerto Rico. We are very pleased that our data collection has resumed in Puerto Rico on the Puerto Rico Community Survey, and we are getting good results in our first month having resumed our collection.

As you will hear later in the meeting from (Autry Colori), we are in the process of systems testing for those systems that are being used for the first time in the 2018 end-to-end Census test. And planning is underway for field infrastructure and (a sales) logistics management. We're finalizing our training modules and processes for onboarding the staff for the 2018 Census test as I speak.

This diagram, which is probably very familiar to regular attendees at our PMR, depicts our 2018 end-to-end Census test operational placemat. The data collection components that will occur as part of the 2018 end-to-end Census test in Providence, Rhode Island include self-response.

The components of self-response includes forms printing and disruption, paper data capture, internet self-response, non-ID processing, and Census questionnaire assistance. We will be covering (group quarters) operations, update leave, and lastly and somewhat most importantly, non-response follow up or NRFU.

Here we have another familiar placemat. I just wanted to mention the fact that we have placed eight out of our nine key contracts, and Luis Cano, our Chief of our Decennial Execution Office, will go over contract status in more detail later during his presentation.

On this slide, I just wanted to remind everyone that our next major milestone for the 2020 Census is highlighted, the delivery of the 2020 Census questions to Congress by March 31st. With that we can pause for a few minutes to take questions. Any questions? Yes, sir. Hi.

(Ty Mitchell): Yes, (Ty Mitchell) (Unintelligible). Thanks, Al, for all of that, particularly the late breaking stuff. It's good to hear all the details in that. Thanks.

Could you just maybe give a more (sentences) explaining what you meant? I might have misheard. You said something about that you think the Bureau believes that the MENA question (for this) group needs more research. I mean what research did you mean, because did the Bureau not submit that as a proposal for (the group) to already...

Al Fontenot: Yes, I'm going to answer that question, but I'm going to defer it to Karen Battle who is our Chief of our Population Division. Karen?

Karen Battle: Good morning. My name is Karen Battle, Chief of the Population Division. So what we meant by that is that, yes, we do feel that more research and testing is needed before we can proceed to implement or propose to implement a separate Middle Eastern or North African category.

And what that stems from is the fact we have put out federal Register Notices where we talked about our research plans, and the comments that we have gotten back have showed that there's a large segment of the Middle Eastern and North African population who feel that MENA should be treated as an ethnicity, a formal ethnicity, similar to how we treat Hispanic and Latino.

And so in the testing that we've done over the past few years, we have tested a MENA separate category as an ethnicity in a combined question format. But in terms of what we've done with testing with two separate questions, we've only tested MENA as a separate category in the question on race. So what we need to do is to do more research and testing where we're testing MENA as an ethnicity separately from the race questions, and that's what we have not done.

Al Fontenot: Does that cover your question? Very good.

(Ty Mitchell):   Thank you.

Al Fontenot: Yes. Any more questions? Okay. Seeing no more questions, I would like to turn the presentation over to Jim Treat, the Assistant Director of Decennial census Programs who will be presenting additional program updates on our 2020 Census. Jim?

Jim Treat: Thank you, Allen, and good afternoon, everyone. As Al said, I'm going to provide additional updates on the program management area of the program.

So this slide is a layout of our multi-leveled approach to the risk management process that we have for the 2020 program. The pyramid shows the structure of how the risks are managed. At the very top is the 2020 portfolio risks which there are 27 currently in our risk register. These portfolio risks are managed by our portfolio management governing board which serves as the risk review board for the program.

And then the three levels below are where the risks are managed at the program or operations level, the project level or the sub-project level for the overall portfolio for 2020.

As you can see, there is 245 risks combined across those three levels. There are common risks that cross those levels that have to do with systems and application development and readiness, hiring and staffing, funding, contracts acquisition, and then scope changes for the programs.

The big difference between these levels is that the portfolio management risks are things that are brought into scope that cross the entire program, and in some cases have the opportunity to occur multiple times with the program. So if a risk becomes an issue, it still stays on the register, but it has an occurrence of an issue where below that level the majority of the risks of the 245 are single occurring events for the areas of the program.

Moving on to the next slide, you'll see this is the portfolio-level risk cube for the 27 risks. We have two red risks, 23 yellow, and two green risks for the program. The two red risks that we are monitoring -- well, we're monitoring all of them, but for the two red risks, it's the public perception on our ability to safeguard response data and then cybersecurity incidents.

These two risks are very highly related to each other. The cybersecurity risk focus in around Census Bureau systems and the possibility of breaches for example where the public perception risk focuses on that aspect as well as breaches outside the Census Bureau but with the federal government sphere as well as within the public sector because those things can have an impact on the program as a perception issue.

Going on to the next slide, what you'll see here is three topics that I want to talk about. The first is standing up our post-enumeration survey team. At the last PMR in October, I believe Al gave an update that talked about us leveraging the demographic directorate about overseeing the data collection activities for the post-enumeration survey.

Given their expertise in implementing the housing Unit Surveys for other federal agencies, it made logical sense for us to leverage this internal Census Bureau expertise that work on current household surveys in the area of the post enumeration survey operations.

What we have done with respect to staffing, we have put in place the survey director, which is overseeing the program, (Cass Logan), in the Demographic Directorate is taking on that responsibility.

And in addition, we've identified the Assistant Survey Director, (Sherry Thorpe), moving from the Decennial Census Management Division over into the Demographic Directorate to take on this challenge. So we're losing her in one aspect of the program, but she's moving to another area to take on those responsibilities. And then we're in the process of interviewing staff to fill in the junior level positions below those.

For the next couple of slides, I'm going to talk about the integrated master schedule for 2020 as well as the efforts that we're doing around performance management.

So for the 2020 integrated master schedule, we base-lined the schedule on December 14 last month. We started reporting statuses against the schedule the next day, so we've been using it since December. It includes all 35 operations and the 52 systems. It contains over 25,000 activities with over 42,000 inter-dependencies for the program. The one thing that I want to stress here is with the baselining of it compared to the 2010 census we've actually base lined the schedule five months ahead of the last cycle. The 2010 census integrated schedule was base lined in May of 2008. So we're ahead on that respect in moving forward.

Moving onto the next slide. For the performance management reporting, this slide contains 22 areas that we're planning to develop, monitor, and report on the program. Looking at the items that are listed on there on this slide. It's a combination of different areas or components associated with the census operations.

You'll see there are field activities like address canvasing, update leave, nonresponse followup in the group quarters, operations. You'll see that there's infrastructure activities that are associated there. Like the area senses office leasing. The regional census center build outs. The call center leasing and build out activities.

In addition you'll see system activities related to the EK's productivity and process reporting. Progress reporting. The authority to operate the ATO process risk reporting. As well as efforts that are going to happen later this year in related to scalability and performance testing of the systems.

And then lastly you'll see some of the post data collection operations listed here as well. Examples of those are the data capture activities as well as the processing activities, as well as the production of the PL94-171 data products. So it's trying to look at multiple aspects of the program to be able to show a profile and to develop reports for those areas.

The goal is to develop and use these reports during the implementation phases of these activities. So the reports will come into existence. We'll be using them to monitor the program. And then when that activity has closed out the reports will go away. We want to have metrics for each of these that will provide management with information that can understand the status of the operations against the plan for those activities.

We also are - when I show you in the next couple of slides, you'll see a couple of reports. We want to have common or similar formatting of these. So that it's a collection of things that are very easy to read and familiar to people. And so now I'm going to walk through the next slide.

So for this one, this is the slide that focuses on the leasing activities for the 40 Wave One area census office activities. Looking at the very top of it, you'll see that there's that blue banner that has the executive report it has for the week of January 22nd. Which is this week.

You'll notice on the left hand side you'll see that there's information there about the overall program. The status of it. Currently right now it's on track. It indicates the date of when this information was pulled. So it's the currency of the information, in this case it was January 18th. And then when we plan this activity to complete, which in this case it's March 31st of this year.

And then moving into the right side of the report you'll see three major activities that we have for this, for this effort. The first is that whether we have identified space or not. And currently of the 40 we're still working on identifying space for eight of those.

We have space identified for 23 and we're going through the process to walk through the space and ensure that we're happy with it before we sign the lease. And actually setting up the lease. And we've signed leases for nine offices as of earlier this week.

And then lastly, at the bottom of the slide you'll see the source of where the data is coming from. What report this is being pulled from to put into a format that we can use to help and manage. In an easy and effective way. The next slide is a summary of the local update of census addresses.

This is exactly the same information that (Elle) reported earlier in his talk. You'll notice - the first thing you'll notice, it has the same format as the previous report. And it's of the same week currency. The week of January 22nd. Which is this week. The operation is currently green.

All of the information that (Elle) presented is depicted on this chart. It shows the coverage of the number of housing units, in population. The number of governmental units that have applied for it as well as the number that have not registered yet for the program. And so then with that I can take questions.

Al Fontenot: Very good, thank you very much. We appreciate your presentation Jim. At this point we're going to move ahead with our presentation. We'll go to Jennifer Ortman who's going to talk about the process and procedure for submitting questions for the American Community Survey. And the 2020 Census. Jennifer?

Jennifer Ortman: Very good. Good afternoon. I'm Jennifer Ortman and I work in the American Community Survey office. And today I'm going to present on the Decennial Conesus Content Determination process. And schedule for submitting the 2020 Census and American Community Survey questions.

The Census Bureau is require by the Census Act to submit their subjects for their next subject for census to Congress no later than three years before April 1st, 2020. We delivered the plan subjects document in March 2017. The Census Act also requires the question included in the next census be submitted to Congress no later than two years before April 1st, 2020.

A document that meets this requirement for the 2020 census and the ACS will be submitted to congress by March 31st, 2018. The Census Bureau follows a well-established process when adding or changing content on the census or ACS. To ensure the data set is legal and regulatory requirements established by congress.

Adding a question or making a change to the Decennial Census or the ACS involves extensive testing, review, and evaluation. This process ensures the change is necessary and will produce quality useful information for the nation. The Census Bureau and the Office of Management and Budget have laid out a formal process for making content changes.

First, federal agencies evaluate their data needs and propose additions or changes to current questions through OMB. In order to be included proposals must demonstrate a clear statutory or regulatory need for data at small geographies or for small populations. Final proposed questions result from extensive cognitive and field testing to ensure they result in the proper data with an integrity that meets the Census Bureau's high standards.

This process includes several opportunities for public comment. The final decision is made in consultation with OMB. And if approved the Census Bureau implements the change. In preparation for the 2020 Census and ACS the Census Bureau conducted comprehensive reviews of content. And each agency was offered an opportunity to make changes and updates to the documentation of their data needs.

In 2014 the Census Bureau began a detailed review of every question on the ACS. In this collaborative multi-year process we solicited feedback from federal agencies regarding their data needs. The results of the initial review of ACS content were reported in the federal register in May 2015. A final review of the content needs for the 2020 census and ACS was conducted in 2016.

We asked agencies to provide updates to the documentation of data uses. And to inform us if they needed to amend the current content or request new content on the ACS. Responses to existing uses were received from the majority of agencies by Jun 30th of 2016.

As submitted to congress in March 2017 there were no changes to the subjects for the 2020 census. We plan to ask about the same subjects included on the 2020 10 census short forms. Number of people, age, gender, Hispanic origin, race, relationship, and 10 year. The Census Bureau subsequently received a request for content to be added to the 2020 census. That request is under review.

As submitted to congress in March 2017, there were also no changes to the planned subjects for the ACS. The ACS continues to cover more than 35

topics. For example, school enrollment, veterans status in period to service, home value, and computer and internet use.

As submitted to congress in March 2017. In the 2020 island areas censusies we plan to use the ACS form as the base. Which will be modified to better meet the needs of the island areas. Those modifications are noted in this table with orange shading and orange font.

For example, in the housing subjects, we do not plan to ask about home heating fuel. But do plan to ask about sewage disposal and source of water. Development of the questions document will begin with the 2020 Census and ACS subject's document. We will add the question image to each section. Retaining the information about why we ask each question. As well as the federal and selected local community uses of the data.

Using the age question as an example. On the left of the slide is what we provided in the subject's document. On the right of the slide you see the question image included in the document. We plan to provide this information for each of the questions included on the 2020 Cenus and ACS in the planned questions document.

We have completed development and delivery of the planned subject's document. And are now working to draft the planned questions document. We plan to carry out the same sequence of briefings that we conducted for the 2020 Census and ACS document. We will provide updates and conduct briefings on the planned questions document from January to March 2018.

The planned questions document will be delivered to congress by March 31st, 2018. And the 2020 island area censusies questions will be submitted by letter in the same period. The planned questions for the 2020 Census and

ACS will also be posted in federal register notices. Providing a public comment period.

Please note that the ACS federal register notice is for purposed changes from the 2016 ACS content test to be implemented on the 2019 ACS including the planned 2020 Census relationship question. Decisions about race and ethnicity are expected to be implemented on the ACS in 2020. And are not included in this notice.

Al Fontenot: Are there any questions for Jennifer? Thank you Jennifer, now Doctor Jennifer Kim will do a presentation on our language operations.

Jennifer Kim: Thank you Al. Good afternoon. I'm happy to update you on our language support plans for 2020. We have been researching and planning throughout the decade. And today marks a significant milestone in sharing this plan with you. Along with the slides that you'll see, you should also have a handout on your iPad that says, "2020 Census Language Services".

This has snapshots of different examples of our notional materials and different languages that I'm making references to throughout the presentation today. My goal today is to share with you how the 2020 Language Program will be different. And will be a significant expansion from out 2010 effort.

But before diving in I'd be remised not to recognize (Marissa Hodgskiss) and (Jason Cobb) in the back in the audience. Who are truly at the forefront of this work. Can you wave just for a moment? Thank you, and where I have the honor of just championing their work and representing their work today.

Until next slide. To provide you with a little bit of context, let me share with some of the background of the language support that we've provided in 2010.

To highlight a few for you on the slide. You see that we had our mailing materials and bilingual paper questionnaires that were provided in Spanish. Our telephone assistance was supported Spanish, plus four additional languages that are listed on the slide.

Respondents in these languages could either complete the interview on the phone, or make a request that a paper questionnaire be mailed to them. Or pick up a questionnaire on their own at one of our designated component sites. We also created language guides in 59 languages. And paid median advertising was done in 27 languages. And our partnership staff had capabilities in 154 languages.

Onto the next slide. As we concluded the 2010 operations we have some key recommendations that we took into the 2020 planning. Some of these key recommendations included improving the quality of our translation. Conducting more testing of our language materials. And engaging our national advisory committee earlier in the decade.

We operationalize these recommendations by creating a translation branch in 2016. And adopting industry standards for translation and review. We also began language testing earlier in the decade. And also established the National Advisory Committee's language working group in 2015.

We also ordered two contracts. One to Prisma International for our translation production work. And to RTI International for pretesting of our translated materials. To the next slide. As I mentioned in the beginning, the 2020 language program will be a significantly expanded version of the 2010 effort. And these two next slides will demonstrate this.

So with the introduction of the internet self-response instrument for 2020, we're able to provide the internet instrument in multiple languages. Unlike in 2010 where respondents had to call and request the questionnaire or pick one up on their own. They're now able to toggle within the instrument on their own. And select a supported language that's available on the ISR.

When you look at the handout that I mentioned. If you look at the top portion of page one you'll see an example of what the Chinese instrument looks like. And if you can see on this slide here, we will be developing the internet instrument in 12 non-English languages for 2020. And this will meet over 85% of the language needs in the U.S.

Census question assistance will also support these languages. And will also include telecommunication device for the deaf. And if you look at the same first page in the middle section, you'll see what we call the CQA insert. That have a statement in each of those languages that are supported by CQA with the phone numbers dedicated to each of these lines. Of these languages. And these are included in the mailing materials.

Okay, we go onto the next slide. I'd like to direct your attention to the first two items on this slide. These are materials that were not implemented for 2010. But are being introduced for 2020. In 2010 our enumerators used a questionnaire that were available in English only. In 2020 the enumerator application will be bilingual. They'll be able to toggle between English and Spanish.

If you look at the same page one, at the bottom portion, you'll see the screenshot of the enumerator application in Spanish. Also new for 2020 are our language glossaries. Which will be produced in 59 languages. This is the

glossary of census terms for our enumerators, departments of specialists, and other staff to use. And this will help to avoid translation on the fly.

If you look at - if you flip to the second part of that. Page two of that handout. At the top portion you'll see a snapshot of what that glossary looks like. And once again this will be available in 59 different languages. Okay, back to the slide. If you look at the third item, you'll see the language identification card. This is a tool used by enumerators to identify a language when they experience a language barrier.

It actually looks like this, where they can show this to the respondents, and they point to the language that they speak. And that's how we identify what language they speak in that household. In 2010 this card featured 50 different languages. And for 2020 we're going to expand it to 59.

And you can see a snapshot of that on page two in the middle section of the handouts. And you may be wondering, "Why are you expanding to 59?" And this is because we want to be consistent with the language guides that will be available in 59 languages for 2020.

In 2020 we're going to provide the language guides in both video and print format. The video guide will do a walkthrough of the internet instrument that will be narrated in 59 languages. That also includes American Sign Language. Our paper guide will be a walkthrough of our paper questionnaire also in 59 languages. And will also include Brail and large print. And if you look at the bottom portion of page two. You will see a snapshot of our notional draft of the paper guide.

By supporting these 59 languages I'm happy to share with you that we will be meeting 98% of the language needs in the U.S. And the remaining items that

you see here are materials that were provided in Spanish in 2010 that will continue into 2020.

Okay onto the next slide. Now that you've seen the plans for our languages. Let's take a look at how the languages are selected. The 2020 languages were determined using 2016 ACS five year estimates that were released last month. We first took the ACS language data and created tabulations of languages that are spoken by limited English speaking households.

In determining these households we used the ACS definition that you see bolded on the slide. Where no one 14 years or older who speaks only English only or speaks English very well. We then took these tabulations and made a cutoff at 2,000 households. And sorted them in descending order.

We also took this list and compared it with our regional and state level data. To ensure that the top languages in each of our census regions and the top languages for each of the states were represented on this list. And then as our final stop we accessed the languages for transition feasibility and also added American Sign Language.

As we turn to the next slide you'll see the list of languages. So here are the languages. So here are the languages that will be included in our language guides, in our language glossary, in our language identification card. And they are listed in descending order from top to bottom from left to right.

If you look at the left most column, these are the 12 languages that will be supported by internet and census questionnaire assistance. And when we turn to the next slide you'll see how these 12 were selected. In 2010 we determined the top languages using a cutoff at 100,000 or more housing units.

And if we were to use the same criteria for 2020 we would yield once again five languages that you see by the red line there.

As we were planning throughout the decade, our intention was to increase the number of the top languages for 2020. And we estimated that we would support around 10 four ISR and for CQA. And when we received the ACS data we were fairly close. We saw statistical significance at 60,000 housing units that yielded 12 languages. And you'll see that through that blue line there.

And some of you may be wondering, "Why only 12? What's so difficult about adding more languages?" I'd like to share some of this information with you. Creating the instrument in non-English languages involves multiple steps and a lot of work. There's first the transition of the instrument specifications involved in each of those languages.

Once they're transited they go through an expert review of these translated text. And then once that is done it goes into programming into our instruments, and to ensure that formatting and layout are appropriate for each of those languages. So there's different considerations for each of those languages. We also pretest the instrument through cognitive interviews and focus groups.

And we finalize the instrument based on pretesting and user acceptance testing. So as you can see this is not a simple task. I also receive this question often, "Why don't you just use machine translation? Such as Spink Translator, or Google Translate" So let me answer that question as well.

Actually I first heard about the machine translation through the American Translator Association Conference. Where it's common knowledge that using

machine translations for professional documents is problematic. Machine translation ends in that translate without any human intervention are found to have severe structural and grammatical error.

And there's a study that found that machine translations are free of severe of structural or grammatical error only 25% of the time. So the Census Bureau has been working very hard over the decade to improve the quality of our translations, and we will be providing our translations that have been professionally translated by human translators. And also pretested by a multilingual survey (unintelligible).

To ensure that we have the best translated products for 2020. Okay, so in the next slide. This brings us to the summary of our language support that I discussed. One thing that I would like to note on this slide. That I work with communications and partnership. So although our language materials will meet most of the language needs, we recognize there are other diverse small language groups that will need assistance as well.

We have always recognized that partnership is the key area to support these additional languages. But that's as far as we have gone. We simply said, "Partnership will take care of it." Well in this census we're taking one step further. We're looking at ways to provide more effective tools for our partnership specialist that will reach these language groups.

We're also working with our regional offices to determine best ways to establish video shows or templates, or materials of this nature that will help our regional net partnership staff better support these groups. In 2020 we'll be working more closely with our communications and partnership staff to ensure these populations are also being supported.

And the next slide. This brings me to the close of my presentation. And this is a fun work cloud that my staff have created. That represents the supported languages and their level of support. And then onto the next slide. Another fun slide here.

Is just a listing of any kind of questions you may have in I believe about 50 plus languages. And we had (Jason Cot) work on it for a few hours after work to create this slide for you. So I will pause for any questions. Thank you.

(Chris LaCone): Hi, (Chris LaCone) from GAO. I'm just looking back to compare your 2010 efforst and your 2020 efforts. And you mentioned 59 non-English languages for the language guides. Can we assume those are the same 59 languages?

Jennifer Kim: Some have changed so that we - we've been looking at the different trends and changes in the data of the languages. And while the majority of the languages that made the cutoff in 2010 we ran on this list, there's a little bit of modification in that list.

(Chris LaCone): Thanks for that.

Jennifer Kim: Yes.

Al Fontenot: Are there any other questions for Jenny? Thank you very much Jenny. At this time we're turning the floor over to (Deb Simkowski) the chief of the Vicinal Management Division. And Deb's going to give us an in depth update on our 2018 and '10 test.

(Deb Simkowski): Okay thanks Al. I was hoping somebody was going to ask Jenny a question in a language other than English. But I guess not. Next time, if someone could bring one in there. But thanks everybody for being here again today. Before I

move into the details of my presentation we'll just give you that regular disclaimer that the Descenial Census has a lot of moving pieces and parts. It's a major undertaking.

In our testing over these last years has allowed us to learn and discover what's going to work. What needs improvement. And allow us to explore other ways to implement our operations. And so I'll admit right up front as I was thinking about, "What should I talk about in this PMR?" Because you may or may not be aware, I've been talking about this particular test for I think four PMR's. And I'm going to talk about if for five more after today. Because the end test actually ends April 2019.

So I though we got to do something to kind of shift it up. So my update's going to be a little more, next three months'ish. Moving forward so you guys don't hear the same thing all the time. So keep that in mind. We'll talk about what's going to happen between now and the beginning of April. And each time then we'll also do a little bit of a look back on what happened in that quarter.

Okay, next slide. Guys that are familiar with this slide. As I turned the calendar I realized we're seared into the middle of that 2018 test. In the blue part of the bar. And then we'll move ahead to the all familiar place mat on the next slide. Al had that up here. I toyed with maybe we should blank the words out on this in one PMR and see who can put that in here.

We did that internally. That was fun. But what's - come on, I want to make sure everyone's paying attention. So that orange box around the response data is where we're going to focus. And I'm going to focus on the self response part of that box.

So that includes forms printing and distribuition. Our paper data Capture.
Internet self-response. Working with non-ID processing. Our CQA. All of
which are dependent on our response processing operation. Who probably
doesn't get enough shout out when we do these PMR's. And if you'll recall
these operations were also in scope last year for our 2017 census test. So a
little bit of familiar here which is a good thing.

As a reminder, right now we're going to run these operations in our
Providence Rhode Island test site. Providence has a population of over
600,000 with more than a quarter million housing units. And that's going to
provide us the opportunity to test the systems and operations that we need to
test.

As our final major test before 2020. We've tried to make decisions that would
allow us to prioritize the integrated testing of our systems in the field in a
cenus like environment. And we're going to take these lessons of how the
systems interact with each other across the 24 operations that have been in this
test. And where relevant, we'll make changes. Or we'll check a box that we
were happy with how things went.

And so focusing in on self-response. As a reminder. This portion of the '18
test is actually a redeployment of a number of components of the people
process and systems that we mixed together in 2017. Our objectives here are
still around maximizing our self-response through our multiple response
options and varied contact strategies.

And we want to utilize this test as a final opportunity to validate how our
contact strategy is working. So here we're deploying a staggered mail contact
strategy. Which I'm going to show you in a couple of slides. Just as we've
done in the previous tests.

We're going to continue to provide people with those three ways to respond. In paper, on the internet, or on the phone. We're going to allow them to use that non-ID processing. And we're going to continue to take just regular questions in our CQA function for folks who might want to double check. Is this legitimate? Or have another question.

Our self-response solution is going to redeploy systems with (Autryey) will talk about a little bit more than I will. But here again we're leveraging our E-case internet self-response application. Our CQA agents also use that. Special version of that to do their work.

We're going to use that survey operational control system to make sure we're sending workloads to the right place. At the right time. Supporting our non-ID processing we've talked about. And we're going to redeploy those tried and true paper data capture systems. So when we get forms, and they come back in, we can capture the data.

One key change that I think is worthy of note here for 2018 is the addition to our print contract vendor Cenveo, to our team. That contract was awarded right around the time of the last PMR. So I thought I'd mention it. (Louie)'s going to talk about that in a little bit more detail during his update.

But they'll be with us for both 2018 and 2020. So in terms of getting our self-response engine kind of in place with our partners. They're a new add to the team. And put in that final spot as we move ahead to do 2018 and then 2020. So just to put things back in perspective. In 2010 we printed over 400 million questionnaires to cover all of our needs within that contact strategy.

Questionnaires then went to one of three national processing centers for data capture. This date of course, we want people to go on the internet if they're able and comfortable. But we still plan to print about 140 million questionnaires to cover all of our mailings.

In 2018 we're moving ahead with our final foundation for printing. And we're pleased that Cenveo is on board to partner with us in this effort. And of course as we close out this response mode for '18 we'll be using those tried and true paper data capture systems in our national processing center.

So this self-response mail strategy. We've talked about this quite frequently during program management reviews. There's approximately 275,000 housing units that are going to be assigned into one of two panels. In our internet first panel, I think you all know. We're going to give them a letter first inviting them to respond online. And the internet choice panel. Not only invites them to respond online, but we give them a form as well.

For the 2018 test. Roughly 68% of our sample is in that internet first. And the balance of 32% is in the internet choice. As a reminder we've frequently said that our strategy is about 80% in the internet first. And 20% in the internet choice. Each little pocket of the country is different.

That 80/20 is a national average. And then in terms of English versus bilingual. About 73% of the addresses in our sample will receive English only materials. And the balance of the 27% will get the bilingual package. It's nice to have Jenny sitting on the stage when we talk about bilingual materials. And the criteria around that.

Okay, we can go to the next slide. So let's talk about that mail strategy. Right here you can take a look at the dates. Much like in 2017 there's two panels.

And you can see the mail dates there. Our internet first panel will receive that letter encouraging respondents to go online. But in 2018 we have that staggered mailing across the three cohorts. Which you can see there.

With the first date being March 16th. This will be done. Although Providence I don't think will be a big load test on our systems. This is done so we can help minimize spikes in call volumes or internet response. Or anything where you can think we'd squeeze a relatively small funnel. This'll help us spread it out.

It will also help our print contractor accomplish the challenging work during the census. Of things like our conditional mailings. Mailings three thorugh five. Where we can't stage the mail before it goes out. They'll be getting that information very close to when we want it to be in the mail stream.

And that in your mail box. After the first two contexts which go to the whole panel. Like I said, households that have not yet responded get mailing three. And then just in internet choice. That panel will get the form. And it just has a reminder in internet first, by the fourth follow-up they also get a form.

So everyone who has not responded in the fourth mail up - fourth follow-up. Will get a complete form. As well as we'd like to still encourage them to go online. Okay, so then we've talked about paper and forms. We've talked about the internet. And now closing out on our third response mode. Well, let's tip our attention to our census questionnaire assistance.

So these representatives as you know will provide assistance for respondents who'd like to provide their data over the phone. As well as get questions answered over the phone. Either via our self-service interactive voice

response system. Or if need be they can click through in that menu and get to the customer service representative.

Our CQA operation will support nine languages for this test. Which include English and Spanish. And you can see the balance there. As you - based on what Jenny just said. We're ramping up to include more languages. So here we'll have nine. And we're going to reuse our two call centers that we had in the 2017 test.

In Jacksonville we'll have about 63 customer service representatives. And then in Sandy Utah, about 49. And our training for supervisors for this operation begins in February. With our customer service representatives beginning training in early March.

So I'd be remise if I didn't call out an operation that's actually in production right now that runs in between closing out address canvasing. Or while we were doing address canvasing, but also continued after that. And as we get ready for self-response. Recruiting and assessment is also running. I know you guys are going to be excited to see the demonstration that (Viola) will do after the break on our new online system.

So before I wrap up. I just wanted to provide a brief update on that recruiting and where we are as of Monday. Much like Jim had. I think you guys are catching onto that theme everything is tagged to the Monday of the week. So as of January 22nd. We actually have 2,040 applicants recruited for peak operations. With a goal for NRFU to invite 1,166 to training. And deploy about 1,049 to the field.

We continue to do recruiting. And I'll say while it was extremely important that we also implement this solution for peak operations as we're also learning

how the Census Bureau handles online recruiting. And how that's different form our traditional ways of recruiting. I'm sure (Viola)'s going to go into a lot more detail.

So I wrote my note right here, "Don't steal anything (Viola's) going to say after the break." Because that's not a nice thing to do as a presenter. But, so this is actually going on. And I don't want to call up the quiet period. But in the quiet period when we're not out working with the public to collect data. Recruiting is going on.

So just like we usually show in past PMR's. Here are the key milestones. You can see we're moving down the chart. Getting ready. That March 16th is our first in home date. So by our next PMR. Which I believe is April 20th. We'll actually be able to share response data. So you guys can see where things are shaking out thus far.

And we can also share any new lessons learned. That we've done to date. And then I think that's where I was going to stop on that. And take questions on, I'll call that the sprint of the 2018 test for the first quarter.

Al Fontenot: (Ty) go ahead.

(Ty Mitchell):   (Ty) from GO. Thanks Deb, this is helpful. Two questions. First one, answer only if it fits well. Like in slide 49. If we can back up to 49. You described the context strategy. Is there an easy was, on this picture. For you to just describe the update leave context?

(Deb Simkowski): Not, using…

(Ty Mitchell):   Because you're going to not - you're going to go to the door…

(Deb Simkowski): Yeah, you know what. We don't have that on this slide.

(Ty Mitchell): But is it, is it a relatively simple? I mean they're going to try to leave somethings?

(Deb Simkowski): They're going to try to leave some things in sync with our NRFU operation. They're going to leave a form. They're going to go out and update the address. They're going to leave the form. Which will have an ID. Which will link in. And when they don't send that form in. Then they eventually will roll to the big pot. Which is called "Nonresponse Follow-up".

(Ty Mitchell): Okay, right so it's kind of - it's like the first column kind of thing.

(Deb Simkowski); Kind of like the first column.

(Ty Mitchell): Kind of like the first column. Okay, okay no, thank you. That's helpful. The second question is -- okay little premise. I think, I've heard that the 2020 schedule is now base lined through the census. And that's all the tiers? (Jackie) is that right? I'm assuming the 2020 schedule's now base lined. Right? And we know that the end to end test isn't testing everything. Right?

Some things aren't in there. And also the possibility that possibly the end to end test discovers some things that need some significant change. Or weren't fully tested and need to do something. Inn that baseline schedule about the 2020. Are there some place holders? Are there some activities?

Is there representation to plan for the possibility of any additional testing? Either based of the things that didn't get tested now. Or that might have to get

tested. I'm just trying to see. Is that kind of counted for in the schedule that you now base lined?

(Deb Simkowski): Okay so I think what -- and (Jackie) can jump in if I misspeak. I believe the part what the baseline represents at this point is high level across the entire census. But we've been focused on what's called Release One of the systems. One and two thank you. One and two.

But in terms of adding additional field test. That is not something that's planned for in the schedule. That, is I assume you're specific on that. Not a small scale systems test.

(Jackie): We can do that but it via change control…

(Deb Simkowski): Right it's not a…

(Jackie): … it wouldn't make sense to do all the work to hold the place for something we may or may not do. And we would handle that via our change control.

(Deb Simkowski): Let Jim add in. Jim is schedule.

Jim Treat: But there is, there is plans to do scalability and performance testing of the systems later on this year. As we gear up knowing that the end to end test doesn't have the volume of cases that are needed to test that. So that is the plan. I won't call it a field test. But it is a test in the system to build up to that capacity for concurrent users, volume of cases, etcetera. So that is planned in the - that is the plan.

(Deb Simkowski): Yeah that's a good caveat. I thought you were going at field testing.

Al Fontenot: I will talk about field testing for a moment though. And (Jackie) kind of mentioned it. If we determine in the course of the end to end test that we really need to take a look at something. There's a capability of doing some small scale field tests to check out and confirm solutions to some issues that may come up.

It would not be planned in the current schedule. But to change requests we could put it in. And we're talking the time between the end of the '18 end to end test. And the beginning of nonresponse followup. Or the later field operations. Because since we already completed address canvasing. We've already started to develop our lessons learned from address canvasing.

And most of them - I would say none of them require additional field activities. We have not seen the results of our nonresponse follow-up testing yet. And so we want to maintain an open mind in terms of our capability to handle that. Any more questions? (Lisa)?

(Lisa Vearson):   Yeah, I have. (Lisa Vearson) from (JAO). So (Deb) do you know. Is there - did you develop expected response rates for any of these for the 2018 end to end test?

(Deb Simkowski): We do have projections.

(Lisa Vearson):   Okay, I can those?

(Deb Simkowski): Yes, oh yeah.

(Lisa Vearson):   Okay, thanks (Deb).

Al Fontenot: Any further questions? Then thank you very much (Deb). And now we're going to ask Greg Hanks to talk to you about a very robust partnership that we have with the U.S. Postal Service.

Greg Hanks: Thank you Al. Good afternoon everybody. I'm pleased to give you an update this afternoon on recent activities and key accomplishments for the Census Bureau's partnership with the United States Postal Service. Before I get started though, I'd like to recognize (Mr. Neal Vareem). From the postal service who's joining us this afternoon.

Thanks for being here (Neal). The Census Bureau continues to work in close partnership with the United States Postal Service as an enterprise. And with specific focus areas for the 2018 end to end census test.

Over the past year the two organizations have put significant effort into the development of an institutional structure and governance that enables this partnership to test new ideas. Document agreements and strategic direction. And ensure that communication is active across all of our shared lines of business.

In August 2017 the postal service and the Census Bureau signed a letter of intent formazlizing our joint commitment to work together towards mutually beneficial goals during 2018 end to end census test. And leading up to the 2020 census. This letter of intent replaces a 1995 memorandum of understanding between our two organizations.

Today there are five active working groups that the postal service and the Census Bureau jointly share. These groups are listed here at the bottom of the slide. And include data products and administrative records. Optimizing self-response. Partnerships. Field and human resources. And modeling.

Each working group is led by both the postal service, and a Census Bureau of subject matter expert representing that groups theme. Topics and questions from across both enterprises are regularly directed to the appropriate working group for discussion, action, and documentation.

The working groups are then supported by a central coordination team. That is staffed by both organizations. There is a Census Bureau SharePoint site dedicated to the documents and updates from this coordination effort. Here is the Census Bureau in expected outcome of this central coordination effort is to provide communication, value, and efficiency for each director as it relies on the USPS services and products.

Regular topics of discussion within our working groups include the mailing and tracking of censuses and surveys from across the bureau. The use of postal service data products. And more recently research into the use of postal service staff and facilities to support census activities.

As we continue through the 2018 end to end census test. There are several areas where the postal service and the Census Bureau are collaborating on new kinds of engagemtns. These new engagements are in addition to planned activities with the postal service that include the overall mail strategy for delivery and tracking of census letters and post cards during the task. And (Deb) referred to that earlier.

As well as the regular delivery of information about new and undeliverable addresses. The Census Bureau is examining the use of the postal services informed delivery email subscription service. To allow subscribers to initiate internet self-response before they receive their census letters and post cards.

The bureau was also exploring how we might use post office facilities to increase awareness. Recruiting and response rates for the test through access to web enable kiosks. And a messaging campaign that involves signs and materials placed in post offices.

We have spoken in previous PMRs about the development of a pilot of the use of postal carriers as census enumerators. That would be conducted in parallel with the 2018 end to end census test. The interagency agreement documenting the details of that pilot is still being reviewed by the postal service legal office. And the Department of Commerce, office of general council.

As (Deb) mentioned earlier. We will provide an update on the plans for the nonresponse follow-up component of the 2018 end to end census test during the April PMR. Keeping with that three month sprint concept. So we'll follow suit. And plan to provide an update on the final status and details of the postal carriers as census enumerators pilot as part of that PMR.

We are exploring use of the postal services informed delivery email subscription service. To allow subscribers to initiate internet self-response before they receive their census letters and post cards during the 2018 end to end census test.

Informed delivery is a free, publicly available service that enables a user to register their home address with an email address after validating their identity. Once subscribed, users receive a daily email message that contains a grey scale scanned image of the address side of each letter or postcard mail piece headed for their mailbox that day.

The informed delivery technology allows the scanned mail piece to be associated with a specific website or URL. So that by clicking on a link connected to the scan image users can be taken to the website of the mailers choice. This arrangement would enable subscribers to respond to the census questionnaire by the internet without requiring the physical mail piece.

And allow the Census Bureau to learn more about the logistics and cost considerations for a broader implementation of the solution during the 2020 census. As of this week there are over 11,000 informed delivery users in the Providence test site.

Finally, the Census Bureau is working with the postal service to install self-response kiosks in 36 post offices across the Providence test site. These kiosks would enable visitors to the post offices to access the 2018 end to end census test internet self-response website. And complete their census questionnaire online right there at the post office.

The device will restrict internet access to the census self-response page. And the post office staff would be equipped with FAQ's and basic information about accessing the device. But will not provide any sort of questionnaire assistance. This test of self-response kiosks will provide information about cost and feasibility, again for a potentially broader implementation during the 2020 census.

And that concludes my very brief update on the postal service Census Bureau partnership. And key activities planned for the 2018 end to end census test. I'm happy to take any questions that you have.

Al Fontenot: Thank you Greg. Seeing no questions -- oh I'm sorry, (Ty). I'm sorry I missed you.

(Ty Mitchell):   Hey Greg.

Greg Hanks: Hey (Ty).

Al Fontenot: Just got to get your hand up there.

(Ty Mitchell):   So in terms of the new ration pilot. Those details are still getting worked out
                     then?

Greg Hanks: Right the details have been encapsulated into an inner agency agreement that's
                     fairly mature. And so it's in the hands of both legal departments for final
                     review.

(Ty Mitchell):   Okay, thank you.

Al Fontenot: Any other questions? Okay we are running a little ahead of schedule. And
                     I'm sure that most of you would not object to leaving a little earlier on a
                     Friday evening from the Census Bureau. So we're going to ahead with the
                     break at this time.

                     And we're going to ask you to please be back in your seats at 2:45. So we can
                     start with the presentation with (Viola) giving a demonstration of our
                     recruiting and assessment software. Thank you very much. I'd like to thank
                     you for everybody getting back to their seats. Being ready for the afternoon
                     part of our program management review. Thank you very much for those last
                     few stragglers. If we could get you to your seats.

                     I'm going to turn the floor over to (Viola Lewis-Willis) who has driven our
                     whole thought process of design and development for what we call C-

SHaRPS. And C-SHaRPS is a program - is a suite of programs that includes our recruiting and assessment software.

But before I turn it over to her. I do want to take a moment and acknowledge the retirement of a long term key player in the Census Bureau, Tim Trainor. Tim Trainor has spent 37 years in federal service. And he was most recently our chief geospatial scientist. There we go. If I get the words now.

He had run geography division, and as a chief geospatial scientist he's worked with the United Nations representing the United States. And with all aspects with the federal and international geospatial community. And we're going to miss Tim. He's retired now after 37 years. He's starting a whole new life journey. And we just wanted to stop and take a few minutes. And salute him, and recognize him, and get a round of applause for Tim.

(Viola), on with the show.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): Good afternoon. I'm (Viola Lewis-Willis). I'm the program manager of the C-SHaRPS, as Al called it. But let me tell you what that stands for. Okay? It is the Census Schedule Aid Recruiting Personnel and Payroll Program Management Office. Government program.

Al Fontenot: See why I didn't say that?

(Viola Davis-Lewis): Yes. I'm here today with (Amy Jackson) who's my operational integration lead. And we're going to be demo'ing for you our online job application. Our online assessments. And also our online learning management system. Keep in mind that today we'll be demo'ing it for you from the applicant focus experience. So you won't see the behind the scenes.

So this is what the applicant sees. Because that is our focus is the applicant experience for the 2020 census. This is the first time that the systems bureau will be utilizing an online application. Meaning an applicant can apply at home. Or wherever there's a computer they can use at.

They'll also be taking the assessment online. And then after they're hired they'll be able to take some of their training online. Our blended training approach. Yes, I'm excited too.

Al Fontenot: And we'll stop to recognize the head of our field operations. The associate director of field. Thank you (Tim).

(Viola Davis-Lewis): Yes, he's clapping because all that paper is going away. That is our - that is actually or goal is to eliminate as much paper as possible. And you will see some of that elimination in our onboarding forms. Which are also automated in our application process.

So what we want to do for you today, once again. Is to demonstrate for you from the applicant experience. And show you how integrated that the process is. And one thing I want you to know. As (Deb) said earlier. Over 2,000 applicants have successfully utilized this for the 2018 test. To apply online, take the assessment online, and now some of them have actually gone to take their training online.

So the system is up. And it is working. And it's our major focus every week. And as (Deb) says, "Every morning - every Monday morning. (Amy) gets on there to make sure we're still doing well." So at this time we're going to go ahead and start demonstrating our application.

(Amy Jackson):   Okay so when the applicant comes in, they'll create a profile that includes their email address, a password, and the zip code in which they live. Once they've done that they validate -- this is the page that they'll see. This is the start of the application. So I click the "Apply" button. This tells me a little bit more about the jobs.

I can do - click down on any of these and read more information. And then I go to the next page. This is our electronic disclosure that we have the, why we're collecting it, what we're doing with it. And then I want to continue with this process. This is a little bit more about - instructions about what they'll see once they get into the actual application.

And then it also includes their instructions for reasonable accommodation. If there's a reason that they can't complete the application in this way. Click "Next". And I'm now on the first page of the application. So I go ahead and I enter my personal data.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): This is demo data.

(Amy Jackson):   Yes. And we have - I've entered the address twice. That's because geocoding people make -- so that they can work where they live. We definitely want their address to be correct. That's why we ask them to put it in there twice. And we also collect the nearest cross streets. That also helps if they're not able to be automatically geocoded.

And then we can use that information to help us find their location. We have the capability to send them texts. And we let them know that there is -- what we'll be using that for. And that they would be charged what their carrier. We also do the date of birth as a double verification. Just so that we get that information correct.

Because this is official documentation. This stuff populates, as (Viola) said, the other system. We want to make sure the information is correct.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): The one thing we thought to do was have an applicant only enter their information once. The information they enter on here will populate over into other forms. Really, we really focused on applicant experience with this online integrated application.

(Amy Jackson): If they chose - if they're not a citizen the system also provides them the option to fill in the information. And then, go to the next page. This is where they can enter their military service. We do give the point for the preference when they are hired. Where they fall at in the selection process. So if I say yes I would fill out all of my information and can upload a copy of my DD214.

The applicant can provide that. So we're going to say, "No preference". This page works as job preferecnces is what type of work are they interested in. Our field data collection is the most common jobs. That's our enumerators. That's the one where we'll have the most jobs. Then we have our field outreach partnerships. And then office.

We also give them the option to ask if they've had supervisory experience. And if they're interested in the supervisory position.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): This page also drives the assessments that they receive. If an applicant indicates that they're interested in a field data collection job. They receive a certain set of assessments. If they're interested in field outreach it's different set of assessments. And then there's assessments for office also. So they only receive assessments based upon their interest and position.

(Amy Jackson):   This is our federal employment. We do have - we can't have people that are currently working for the federal government without a waiver work for us. So we collect all this information to make sure that we don't have any conflicts of interest. Or any reason that they shouldn't be able to work for us.

This chart right here is when they're available to work. What hours. They can choose either shift work. Which is our office work. Or supervisory. And then, or they can choose the times of day. On that day. They can choose any hours. Or they can break it down in four hour blocks.

And then, even though they might put all of the time in there. Down below they can say, "Actually I showed that I was 40 hours. But really I could only work 20 if it came down to it." So that's why we ask what are the total hours they're willing to work.

The other information we collect is have they ever worked before. If I say yes. I need to input all of the information from a prior job. I can go ahead and say no. Then to the next screen. This is where we ask them if they speak a language. If they do speak a language, they can either find the language here in the drop-down list. There are many, many, many languages in this list.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): Hundreds.

(Amy Jackson):   And then they tell us if they speak, read or write that language. Go ahead and say no.

The next one is the transportation and yes, in some places we do need an airplane and a boat so that is why it's on the list. And also four-wheel-drive. The next question is voluntary and that is their high school - their education - sorry.

And then the other one is their demographic, race and ethnicity. This also is voluntary, that they can choose. And then the final part of the demographic information is how did they hear about our jobs. That helps us with our recruiting information and where to recruit.

That is all of the information that they submit. When they get to here, they read through, make sure that they have provided all of the information that we need and then they go ahead and electronically sign. And they have now completed the application.

When I click continue the application, I'm brought back to the portal. You'll see the red button that says, "Complete Assessments." This is where they would go in and as (Viola) said, the assessment associated with the type of job they're interested in would show up.

Stateside, they can choose to take the assessments in English or Spanish and this is what they would see. And once they make that selection, then they'd go into the actual assessment.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): We will not be going into the assessment today.

(Amy Jackson): Okay?

(Viola Davis-Lewis): Okay so at this point, the applicant information is transferred over into the Decennial Applicant, Personnel and Payroll System -- commonly called DAPPS - which is our legacy system from 2010. The application resides in that system and the applicants are available until such time as the Area Census Office is ready to select people for the field data collection positions.

Once they select a person for a field data collection position, the person will be called - well they'll call them, select them for the position and then the applicant will be directed to log back into this part to this system , Recruiting and Assessment System, and download any necessary background forms and complete them.

After the applicant does that, they'll be directed to go to a fingerprint vendor and have their fingerprints collected. After the fingerprints are collected, the system will automatically send them over to our Census Investigative Staff System who will transfer that over into the FBI and get back the results of the fingerprints.

Once the person has a favorable background check from our Census Investigative Staff, the applicant will once again be directed back into our portal where they will now complete their pre-on boarding forms.

Like I said, this is applicant experience so the applicant is always being sent to the same spot to complete forms and to be able to do what they need to do to their on boarding experience.

So I call this our kitchen cooking show demonstration because, of course, you know how on the kitchen cooking shows you get all the mixed ingredients and you stick it in the oven and five minutes later they show you a finished product? So because you're not seeing all the integration behind the scenes, this is a kitchen cooking demonstration for you.

So the next thing you're going to see is the downloaded forms. You're going to log back in as a person who now has a favorable background check.

We are going to show you a demonstration - show you how the on boarding forms present themselves and how an applicant can gauge their progress in completing their pre-on boarding forms and how the office can follow up on those forms.

I know (Tim) always gets excited about this because there's still eight or nine forms we weren't filling out online and hauling all that paper around. And not only hauling it around but storing it for the entire Census. It's stored electronically now.

(Amy Jackson):   So these are the six forms that they can fill out. This is once they've been made favorable with their background investigation. This includes their direct deposit information, their emergency contact information and then some of our policies such as the overtime and our cell phone - telephone policy. They go ahead, read through that, sign it.

(Viola Davis-Lewis):   So we're going to demo our Census Employment Agreement for you Form and how they complete it online.

(Amy Jackson):   So in this case they would just read through all of the information, it tells them about the job. And then at the end they electronically sign. When all of the forms are green, they submit them and that gets sent into the DAPPS legacy system.

(Viola Davis-Lewis):   Scroll down to the bottom, (Amy), and let's show them that the person can download forms that they've already completed. If you noticed earlier when (Amy) completed her application form -- notice we see application -- it says download this. (Amy), can you click on download?

(Amy Jackson):   I have a printable copy of the information that I submitted.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): So at any given point in time an applicant can go back in and see the information that they submitted to us for their application form and that is the same with all the on boarding forms. Once they have completed them, they download into that spot and an applicant or a selected applicant or an employee can go back in and download their information.

So now that the on boarding forms have been completed, what happens -- the person reports to a training session. On that very first day of training, the person will receive - will be sworn in by the Census Bureau and they'll also receive information about our learning management system.

How they log online to complete their training. And once again, they'll come right back into the Recruiting and Assessment System and they will click on a link and it will take them right into their training.

Now the training that they see will be the training for their position in their operation. It's not a whole bunch of things they're having to scroll down and figure it out. The system has submitted the information so they only get the training that is for their position and for the data collection operation on which they are actually working. (Amy) is going to login so we can demonstrate that to you.

(Amy Jackson): So for our applicant that submitted -- once their forms are submitted and they've gone to that training session and the hire action has been processed, this is where they see that they've been hired and they also have access to those downloadable forms.

Then we go to the other - we're now in the learning management system and they see their training.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): If you'll notice, there's a non-response follow-up training (unintelligible). You want to click on it, (Amy)?

There it is. And you will see all the trainings that they have to complete. And the learning management system organizes the training in the order they need to complete them in and a person flows right down through them and completes the training.

And this is how we have envisioned the applicant's experience to give them an integrated experience that really is very straightforward and very easy for them to accomplish. Any questions for us? That's the conclusion of our demo for you on the applicant experience.

Michael Monroe: Go ahead, Carol.

(Carol Rice): (Carol Rice), IG. So, some people want to take whatever job is available so could they click all three of those options?

(Viola Davis-Lewis): Absolutely and they will get the assessment for every one of those options that they select. Absolutely, yes.

Michael Monroe: (Ty)?

(Ty Mitchell): I was applauding.

(Moderator): Oh okay. All right.

(Ty Mitchell):   But that's okay. I'll take - thank you. This is great. I assume there's a period of time after they initially apply to when they get a phone call to be selected. They can at any time go in and change their data?

(Viola Davis-Lewis): For 2020, we will activate for them to be able to go in at any time to change their data. Yes, correct.

(Ty Mitchell):   Okay. Including their time of work to select…

(Viola Davis-Lewis): Including their time of work, yes.

(Ty Mitchell):   …because, I mean, if someone here who like has to fill out a TNA on a Thursday and they can't tell which job I'm going to be working on and how to fill out my TNA the next day before I do it. I'm trying to imagine specifying what my availability is six months out for applying stuff so.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): And even to speak to Carol's question, say someone when they first came along thought, Oh I only clicked on the office jobs and now I'm interested in field data collection jobs. They can go back in and select, "Okay now I'm interested in field data collection jobs," and the new assessment will populate for them to complete. But yes, they can change information.

(Ty Mitchell):   And does the data save cumulatively? I saw a pop-up error - a pop-up warning about if you do something you'll lose all your data. Is that just that screen because when I scanned it, it looked like you were going to lose all your data. That would scare the heck out of me.

(Viola Davis-Lewis): So let me explain what that is. That's called an expandable field. So say you start to fill out a field and you determine, Wait, that's not the information I wanted to put there. Well if you select No, the system erases that information

so that we don't have it if you didn't want to tell us about it. That's what that pop up was that you saw.

But the system stores all data. Once they click next on the page, that data is saved and it's in the system and it's for the lifetime of the application.

Michael Monroe: Any other questions?

Michael Monroe: Any other questions?

Man 2: I don't think you can really appreciate this system if you did not see what we did in 2010 and 2000 Census. At 2010, to apply you went to a work center, or a church basement, or some location where a recruiting assistant met you, you filled out paper applications, you waited until they were ready with a group to go through and take a paper assessment test.

And they wouldn't let you out until the room was finished, so if you were one of those people who went through it and finished the questions really fast you couldn't leave until everybody else left. Then they took that and we transported back to the local office, where clerks keyed things in manually into the system.

This is such an improvement over where we were in 2010. We will eliminate rows and rows of file cabinets at every local Census office where we kept all of this documentation because now it's all being retained electronically.

And the faculty assessment for each one of those tests is in the computer, the computer grades it, the computer evaluates it, takes us from the situation where you had cabinets with the assessments and locked drawers where you had the grading, where the instructor had to manually put a grid over and actually grade the assessment. In one of the local offices in my area in 2010 they actually had someone break into the cabinet that had the master grids with the grading.

So we had to create new grades for that entire testing era because they had compromised the data. You would not believe how much better this system is than what we had before. But I would like to compliment them on being user centric as they design this program.

It is designed to make it easy for the applicant, not designed to make it easy for the programmer, and I think that was an awesome thing so thank you very much (Viola) thank you team. Yes go ahead (Carol).

(Carol): I'm sorry, (Carol Rice), IG. So the fingerprinting assessment centers, what does that mean. Because going back to how they did it in 2010, it was during training when they showed up and they had to get fingerprinted and the supervisors did the fingerprinting.

Michael Monroe: We did ink and paper fingerprinting in 2010, and it was then sent to the office and then sent in…

((Crosstalk))

Woman: And then we digitized those fingerprints and sent them off to the SCI. Well I have the privilege also this time of having the fingerprinting contract. And so what will happen is that the applicant will go online. It will also be a web-

based application. Once a selected application is selected they'll be told to go online, and when they, in the RNA system there will be a link they can clink on, very simple.

Click on the link, it will take them to the fingerprinting vendor, they will enter their zip code, it will show them centers in the area where they are where they want to have their fingerprints taken. The applicant will be able to schedule their appointment.

They will go to that center, have their fingerprints taken on a machine, and that machine will automatically upload the information and send it here to Census where then we'll send it off to the FCI. So yes we got rid of those cards and those scanners too so we're excited about that part also.

Woman 2: With respect to rural areas are there a lot of - I'm just thinking in some of the very rural areas of this country.

Woman: So we not only will have fixed centers, there will also, when our RSP's said we needed to have mobile sensors also, so our vendor does have to have mobile capability. And yes we recognize that there just may not be some connectivity, and if we can't get them on the machine, there will be a wet ink solution but we're hoping that is the minimum and not the practice.

That is out of the ordinary. But we will have a mobile solution also, it won't be here at the Census bureau - over at the library we'll have mobile centers, so yes.

Michael Monroe: Any other questions? Thank you very much. At this point we're going to move to (Louie Cano), who will give us an update on our contract situation.

He may even talk a little more about our fingerprinting contract and the status on that, (Louie)?

(Louie Cano):   Thank you everybody for being here and thank you (Viola) and (Amy) for this great demo. It's always a little scary doing these live demos because these are done on live systems. I'm (Louie Cano), and I'm the Chief of the (Unintelligible) Contract Execution Office. And let's go over to the next slide please.

And I'm going to provide an update on our 2020 major contracts, but I'm going to focus the context - the way I'm going to provide the status is, from the context of how the contracts support our innovation areas. And on the slide there's the four innovation areas listed. And though the contracts support more than two, I'm going to focus on the two innovation areas for the contracts. And that is the optimized and self-response, and reengineering field operations. So let's go over to the next slide.

So for optimizing self-response. We have a total of nine major contracts, and three of the contracts are, I'm going to align them to this innovation area. And I'm going to start with the top contract, which is our ICC contract, which was awarded to YNR on August of 2016.

Now under ICC the contractor will implement an integrated communication program for the 2020 Census. So the contract will use a mix of communication tools to increase awareness and promote self-response.

And now I'm going to list just a few of the services that are available under this contract. Research and data analytics, field recruitment in advertising and communications, traditional advertising and media buying, digital advertising

and other communication technologies, social media, public relations, and stakeholder relations.

As a status, the contract is currently on track to conduct a 2020 Census bureau - I'm sorry 2020 Census barriers, attitude and motivator survey or BPAMs, and FY18.

Now moving to the center contract , which is the Census questionnaire assistant. This contract was awarded to GDIT on July 2016. Under CQA the contract creates, tests, and operates a number of multichannel contact centers. And (Deb) spoke about CQA in her slide, so this information is actually integrated with the information that (Audrey's) going to provide, and also the information that (Deb) provided.

Now these contact centers provide respondents with assistance for internet self-response. It also provides respondents with assistance for internet self-response. It also provides respondents with assistance in completing the paper form. It provides an interactive voice response system, or IVR.

It also enables respondents to complete the interview over the telephone. And supports outbound operations to verify respondent information as part of quality checking. For the 18 (unintelligible) test as I mentioned, TQA provides two call centers located in Jacksonville, Florida and Sandy, Utah.

At status a CTA continues contractor recruitment at both call centers, and focus on recruiting customer service representatives for the 2018 end to end tests. For the third contract on the slide, the 2020 Census printing and mailing contract was awarded to (Surveyal) on October 2017.

This contract is between (Surveyal), the commercial printer, and the government publishing office, or GPO. In this arrangement, Census is the customer of the products and services procured by GPO and includes printing, (unintelligible) imaging, finding construction paper, assembling, packaging, packing and distribution. The 2020 print and mail contract is the primary print production and mailing services for the 2018 end to end Census test, and the 2020 Census.

They will print and distribute a variety of materials in support of self-response, update leave, and non-response follow-up operations. Materials to be produced include questionnaires, letters inviting households to respond to the Census online, by phone or by mail. Reminder letters and postcards and language inserts.

As status the contractor is preparing the systems to support the mailing strategy for the 2018 end to end Census test. Moving to the next slide. Now these three contracts are focused primarily on reengineering field operations, and we just saw the demo that Viola and (Amy) provided, which awarded to CRSA on November 2016. It provides online job application assessment assistant system to recruit schedule A field staff for continued operations.

It also provides a learning management system used to train staff, field staff. RNE, as (Viola) mentioned, RNE's part of a larger sea shark ecosystem that supports the entire life cycle from hiring, payroll and employee separation.

This ecosystem includes a legacy Census system providing, it's a payroll system called Disinual Applicant Personnel Payroll systems, or DAPS. It also includes the recently rewarded fingerprint capability, which we will discuss at the next contract.

At status, the RNA contract is in production, supporting recruitment for the 2018 (unintelligible) but non-response follow-up. Moving over to the fingerprint contract, this contract was awarded to Intersoft on November 2017. They will collect fingerprints of the selected field applicants for the 2020 Census.

It includes options to collect fingerprints from CQA contractors, candidates, and includes an option for facial photography for badging operations for both CQA and field staff. At status, the contractors preparing to use a hybrid approach to fingerprint enumerators for peak operations for the 2018 test, using the vendor processes and the Census bureau equipment and sites.

Moving over to DDAS, DDAS was awarded to CDWG on June 2017. It includes provisioning and kiting such as the assembly of mobile devices provisioning of software and accessories, kiting and through shipping boxes, and the recycling of kits, devices at the end of the use. It also includes sanitation of devices and documentation. It includes cellular network services.

Providing multiple carrier cell phone solutions based on wide point analysis down to the zip code level. It includes logistics, secure assistant asset delivery and assignment to end users. It includes mobile device management, management of the MDM, which is the mobile device management, and integration with enumeration, listing and payroll activities.

It also includes program planning and management, and includes a dashboard that would track all the mobile assets. At status, DDAS is prepared to provide the following devices for the 2018 end to end test supporting non-response follow-up operations.

Approximately 1,400 iPhones for numerators to operate the EK numeration software. Approximately 80 iPads for Census field supervisors to run operation control software to manage their enumerators. Cellular connectivity for the iPhones and iPads used at (Nerfu). Property tracking via a vendor operated property system.

I'm going to move over to slide 66 please. Now these three contracts primarily focus the reengineering field operations, but also other innovation areas. I'm going to start with (FitD) and (FitD) is currently in pre award status, they will provide and support IT equipment for the regional Census office, regional Census centers. This is support only because we are acquiring the IT equipment outside of this contract.

Area Census offices, island area offices, paper data capture centers, and remote workers. (FitD) will provide the IT services such as staging, and provisioning, shipping, installing and tracking all equipment required for each of the sites. It will provide the envoy maintenance of the IT equipment at the field operations. It will provide decommissioning services for equipment for all sites.

And this includes de-installation, sanitation, sanitize, collect and return. It also provides on-site help desk services, system administration support for the paper data capture centers. And at status the RP was released on January 11th with the suspected award date in August of 2018.

Moving to the center contract which is Ecase, Ecase was awarded to MX group on June 2017 as a follow-on contract, EK supported the 2017 Census test, it is supporting the 2018 end to end Census test, and it will support the 2020 Census.

Of course, we'll make necessary enhancements and/or adjustments to the provisions solutions based on lessons learned from the 18 Test, as the last results from scalability tests to be performed this year.

We are working closely with the technical integrator and with established governments processes and procedures. We are standing up infrastructure to support these systems in the Cloud as well as our data center in Bowie, Maryland.
As planned, we are moving some of our existing systems to the 2020 focused part of the data center and some to the cloud. The set cap EK's platform-based solutions are already in the cloud.

What is to be noted here is that while the solutions that are being developed in-house and identified to be cloud-based are all being provisioned in the same one cloud. Pollutions and other services we have acquired through contracts, such as Census questionnaire assistance and requirement and assessment come with their own cloud.

We are establishing reliable, secure, and scalable interfaces between these various cloud solutions and data centers, so they would work for not only the 18 End-to End Census Test, but also the 2020 Census. We are working closely with the technical integrator to establish and/or improve the Network Operations Center. The NOC as we call it.

The Security Operations Center, the SOC, and we have a XOC, x-o-c, which is a combination of the NOC, the SOC, and also the Fraud Operations Center, we call it the FOC all in alignment with Enterprise Operation Center.

Initial versions of these Centers were successfully used, and the later procedures executed for the (intelligible) operation and now we are eager to test and learn as part of the peak operation.

Shown on the screen is the second part of the solution architecture with administrative support services, enterprise enabling IT support services, and system supporting stakeholder relations. The majority of the systems shown on this screen are support systems and many were successfully used for the (intelligible) portion of the 18 end to end Census Test.

The same systems will be used for the peak operations of the 18 Test. You see the interface change with the USPS. Bottom left you will see that depicted, on this page, as well, in relation to Intelligent Postal Tracking System.

We are working closely with our office of Information Security to ensure that all systems have the authority to operate before we go live with them. What that means is that all of the infrastructure components that are needed for the systems to operate on are also ATO'd.

Additionally, any systems that are moving to an alternate provisioning infrastructure are being subjected to either an ATO or a SIA, the Security Impact Assessment. We take information security very seriously, and no system will go live without the needed authority.

Next slide, please. This slide provides information on the releases for 18 end to end Census Test. As you all know, there are 35 operations defined for 2020 Census. Twenty-four of those operations are in scope for the 18 test.

Based on the capabilities needed in support of those 24 operations, we determined that we needed 44 systems. Not all operations occur at the same time, and not all systems support every operation.

So, we came up with an integration and implementation plan working closely with the National Academy of Scientists, that defined the combinations of systems that would be needed to support various operations, along with the timelines for releasing those combinations of systems.

The objective for the IIP, the Integration and Implementation Plan, was to maximize the development time within the schedules for the 18 End to end Census Test, ensuring enough time for integration testing, fixing of any issues or bugs based on integration testing, and also to conduct the operational testing before going live.

As shown on the screen, there are nine releases defined as you see in the first column. Every release supports a set of operational areas with a set of systems. The operational areas supported by each release are shown in the second column. I will show you the releases each system belongs to in the next few slides.

But based on the systems engineering and integration framework, the IIP defines the dates then its set-up systems under a given release have to be ready for program level integration testing. That is the Test Readiness, the real date, or TRR, shown in the third column.

The integration testing is to be conducted for a period of time until the Production Readiness Review date, or the PRR, shown in the fourth column. During that time between PRR and the conduct operation date shown in

column five, the set of systems in that release are assessed for their production readiness.

Including the readiness of the infrastructure on which the systems are deployed. Once the systems are deemed production ready, the subject matter experts from the business area lead the effort to conduct an Operational Readiness Review and an Operational Readiness Test.

And once that test is successful, the systems go live for conducting the operation. So, for 18 end to end Census Test, as you can see by the depiction of the dates in green color, we have successfully released, tested, deployed, and conducted or conducting, operations for five releases.

For three additional releases, we had the systems deployed for integration testing and two of the three are in-between production readiness, review and connect operation phases of systems engineering and integration.

We are eager to finish the remaining work in order to get the systems to production. As the flag shows we have a well-defined plan. We are on track for this plan and everyone involved in every system project, including the technical integrator, understands the plan and ensures that the timelines are met of this plan.

Just as we did for the 18 Census Test, we defined the releases and the associated milestone dates for each of those releases for the 2020 Census. Because we plan to have the functionality of most of the systems for the 2020 Census developed in time for the 18 end to end Census Test, we could better define the 2020 Census releases and the set of systems needed for each of those releases.

We have four releases. The operational areas supported by each release are listed in the second column, and the TRR and the PRR and conduct operation dates on the next three of the following columns.

Please note that we track, along with the readiness of the systems, the execution of tests for scalability and security, provisioning of infrastructure, continuity of operations and disaster recovery plans implantation, as well as the finalization of the operational aspects of the 2020 Census.

As you can see it is clear from this slide, that the first test readiness review date for 2020 Census is in May of this year, fast approaching. The systems engineering and integration framework that we have implemented calls for multiple key milestones.

For any major program such as the 2020 Census, the operational plan defines the scope, timing, modes of conducting the operations, and of course, the budget. From the operational plans come the higher-level capabilities needed to support the operations and our architects then allocate those capabilities to systems.

The systems can be new systems needing development or acquisition, or existing systems that either need the needed capabilities or require enhancements to meet the capabilities. So, the definition and finalization of the capabilities is critical.

We, therefore, track the time within which the capabilities and requirements have to be defined, the associated milestone of the systems requirements reviews, the sought-out date as we call it.

Once the capabilities and requirements are defined and the allocation of those requirements to systems takes place, the system teams come up with the design of the systems. We track the progress of the development of the designs and associate the completion and acceptance of those designs to the critical design of your milestone, also called as the CDR.

After the CDR, the system teams proceed with the development until the test readiness review, and as explained earlier, the next series of milestones of production readiness review and the operational readiness review, take place before conducting the operations with the supporting systems.

So, for each release of the 18 end to end Census test, as well as the 2020 Census, there are SRS requirements, EDS, the design reviews. TRR's, the Test Readiness Review, PRR's, the Production Readiness Review and ORR, the Operational Readiness Review.

What you see on the screen is the list of such milestones achieved between the last PMR and today.

I'd like to call out the fact that the last and final systems requirements review, I've sought out four for the 2020 Census was accomplished on January 9th. It's significant in that it means the completion of the definition of all needed capabilities for all of the 35 operations of the 2020 Census by our business area.

On this slide and the next few slides, I'm furnishing the released details for the 18 end to end Census test of each system. So far, we talked about this, he and I (unintelligible) and the key dates for the readiness reviews for each of the nine releases that are part of the (unintelligible) Census test, and now added

the system details so that you can see which releases a specific system belongs to, and what the associated milestone that are for that specific system.

If a system is in production for the release, we show it stated in blue. Similarly, if a milestone date is achieved for the release, you see that date in green in the top rows. The check mark implies the system participates in that release, and if there are multiple dates within the release, the suffix of the check mark indicates which of those dates the system participates in. If a system is shown in purple, it's a set gap system.

Though what the top portion of the chart is telling us, based on the dates, is that there are currently three sets of systems in Program Level Integration testing, or in the period between Production Readiness Review and Connect Operation. Those three sets are training Release 2, Release C2, and Release D1.

Now I'll talk about the systems. The (unintelligible) Analysis and Estimation System, and the Census Data Link, have been released for the first time for the 18 End to End Census Test, and now the Integration Testing. (Unintelligible) have been redeployed in the 2020 Data Center on a new infrastructure, which will also be used for the 2020 Census.

The (unintelligible) team is making good progress to believe that relevant components of the platform for the first time in support of the (unintelligible) Staff Dissemination Activities. We're continuing to work closely with our contractor partner (GDIT) to implement and redeploy the Census Questionnaire, assistant related systems in support the 18 End to End Census staff.

The connectivity between the Cloud and the 2020 Census Cloud has been established and it's been tested. If you recall, the CQA operators will use the internet self-response system to capture their responses. They are also integrating the incident response prophesies since there are multiple data centers involved.

They're working their fingerprinting vendor to integrate their system components with a check system for the 18 task aspects of the fingerprinting vendor solution will be used to fingerprint the enumerators for peak operations, and the check system will continue to play its roll.

While we have been successfully using the DAPPS System as part of the 18 end to end Census tests, the system will be migrating to the 2020 Data Center, which will be there, it'll operate for the 2020 Census.

The decennial response processing system is also redeployed in the 2020 Data Center, where it will participate in the 18 end to end Center Staff at the last 2020 Census.

The EK's Enterprise Census System, surveys enabling platform-based applications of ISR, OCF (unintelligible), have all been delivered for Program Level Integration Testing in support of Peak Operations, while the OCS and the Field OCS systems have been successfully deployed and used for the (unintelligible) operational 18 task, to have been redelivered and redeployed with added functionality for Peak Operations.

The enumeration instrument is released and will be used in production for the first time during the non-response follow up. The Internet Self-response System is also released, modified or added functionality from the 17 task. We

re-architected the data flow mechanism, keeping in mind the needed efficiency of buying with security.

We also perform capability tests on the solution in the Cloud in advance of EK solutions criticality off and dependence on the Internet Self-Response System for an efficient and cost-effective Census.

I'm happy to report that we could scale ISR to the needed number of concrete users, as defined by the demand models using the infrastructure in the Cloud. And based on the results, the 2020 Census Executive Teaming Committee made the decision to use the EK ISR's solution as the solution for the 2020 Census.

Please note that we will continue the scalability testing of EK ISR's in relation to its interfaces with related systems as part of the overall system of systems scale up strategy.

As I mentioned at the previous PMR, the Fraud Detection System for the 18 End to End Census Staff will perform similar activities as it did in the 17 Census test, mainly running the fraud models on response data as it posted a collection operation.

The Technical Integrator, however, is making good progress as part of the technical directive we issued, and is developing capabilities which include the statistical models (unintelligible) data and generate frauds codes.

The porting and visualization capabilities, broad case management and adjudication and social media monitoring and brand protection capabilities.

The (unintelligible) system has been delivered for program-level testing for the Self-Response and Field Follow Up Operations. The (unintelligible) team continues to work with the print window to test the production forms. All of the systems on this slide have been part of the previous Center Staff and all the (unintelligible) operation of the 18 End to End Census Staff.

The intelligent Postal Tracking System was enhanced by the Technical Integrator based on a technical directive in the automation of the data, the retrieval process from the postal service, and improvement of the interfaces for better integration.

While the (LIMA MCN) Combination Solution has been successfully used in the (unintelligible) operation for the 18 End to End Census Test, the combination was rereleased with enhancements including moving to the Cloud for the update operation.

The Module Optimizer System was delivered for the program level integration testing that business rules apply for the (unintelligible) operations. (Unintelligible) has been previously used in the 17 Census test. But the 18 Test removed its Title 13 portion to the 2020 Data Center managed by the Technical Integrator.

Its Title 26 portion will continue to reside in the (unintelligible) Data Center, managed by our Computer Services Division. The interfaces with the related and dependent systems, including Solar Enterprise Service (unintelligible), have been updated and are currently in integration testing.

The recruitment and assessment system is in production as you already saw in the demo. But recruiting activities for peak operations, while the system is

ready, we worked with the lender in improving the URLs and Cloud interfaces.

The real-timed non-ID processing system marked TMP will be reused, and will be deployed in support of the Self-Response Operation for the 18 End to End Census test.

(Marks) is a re-release, but in the 2020 Cloud it will continue in the Cloud for 2020 Census. The solution has been updated with models for the peak operations, and its interfaces have been updated to take into account the new location.

The service oriented architecture solution for the 18 End to End Census test, really refers to the communication mechanism between systems, either it be in the Cloud or in the (unintelligible) data center. We are paying close attention to this communication solution, as most data exchange interfaces depend on it.

We'll continue to work on the solution this fiscal year, to ensure its scalability along with functional capabilities. As you know, the American Community Service Tabulation System will be used for the 2020 Census, and therefore, an instance of it is being furnished in the (unintelligible) Data Center for the 18 test.

We're making good progress to be ready for its release as part of the release E3. We simply made an organizational change where some of the key people responsible for the tabulation systems enhancements, have moved from American Community Survey Office, and are now reporting to DITD, directly to the (unintelligible) chief, (Jeff Sesson).

UTF is a reuse and redeployment with the interfaces updated to work with the Census data lake. Reporting is also taking advantage of solutions like (Tableau), the Technical Integrator Provision in the Cloud.

This slide shows you the (unintelligible) and support systems for the 18 tests. You heard it here from (Louie) where we are with the contracts. We have commercial printing, (unintelligible) devices of service and finger printing solutions in place. And we are working closely with the (unintelligible) systems and perform the needed integration testing.

We'll use these data provision devices for peak operations. We have already furnished some devices through the same contract for testing the enumeration instrument.

Regarding fingerprinting for the remaining aspects of the 18-man (unintelligible) staff, the appointments, (unintelligible) application, the help desk for the appointment scheduling, and the fingerprint capture process will all be (unintelligible) solutions. The equipment and sites will be sensor solutions.

As I mentioned earlier for the 18 task, the fingerprinting (unintelligible) solution will be used to fingerprint the innumerate for peak operations.

Well, you have seen so far the 44 systems (unintelligible) and support systems, and the (unintelligible) that belonged to, based on integration and implementation plan for the 18-man (unintelligible).

This current slide is furnished to show the upcoming releases, and the systems associated with those releases. The review dates for test and production readiness are also shown, along with the conduct operation dates.

The systems with the asterisk, next to them are systems that have not yet been released as part of the 18 test to make it convenient. Those are the centurion fraud detection system, (unintelligible), and the tabulation systems.

All of us are eager to connect the 18 end to end test's peak operations so that we can use the opportunity to not only test the systems and interfaces, but also learn from the tests so that we can make enhancements and improvements as necessary to our systems, procedures, and prophecies before going live for the 2020 Census.

With that, I'll be happy to take any questions.

Man 2: Good afternoon. (Unintelligible), from the Department of Commerce. I have a question on slide 80. It says one form designer plus I have a standalone system, what - why is it standalone?

(Autrey): So, it's a desktop application and it doesn't require interfaces with other systems. And it's been used for a long time and therefore it's considered as a standalone for, you know, used by our designers of the forms, paper forms.

(Carol Race): (Carol Race), OIG. So, on 574, I just want to get a clarification on conduct operation. When I look at Release 4, it says, you know, (unintelligible) dissemination and redistricting data. But then it shows operation is July 1, 2020.

(Autrey): Yes, and I'm looking at my program manager to confirm that that is the right date. (Pete), do you have anything to add, or are we confirming that that is the date? Okay, thank you. Yes, that is the date.

(Carol Rice): I think the conduct operations are buckets. That that's, I'm speculating that is the first date of that bucket.

Man 2: It's probably the - I can't read the slide (unintelligible) really affiliated accounts overseas that might be driving that.

(Carol Rice): Yes.

Man 2: Okay. Well, we'll find out.

(Carol Rice): Yes

Woman 1: I thought redistricting data was due in March of 2020.

Woman 2: 2021.

Woman 1: Thank you.

((Crosstalk))

Man 3: The end of that is due in March. It comes on a flow basis, I think, from February of 2021, through the end of March of 2021. You got the year right.

Man 4: It basically started with some of those as a date that was specified on the chart. They put a lot of operations in one bucket. We couldn't have a fairly broad calendar.

Man 3:   Each of these dates are tied to activities in the 2020 Census IMS. And so, we can provide you the activity that the July 1st date is tied to.

Man 2:   And actually, (Carol), as I keep trying to read this, it might be more driven by the PES person follow up, maybe, and it might be that operation. It's one of those in there though.

Al Fontenot: Any other questions for (Autrey)? Well thank you very much, (Autrey). We're now going to turn the floor over to (Michael Thene), who will give us closing remarks, and wrap up.

(Michael Thene):   Thank you, Al. Good afternoon, I'm (Michael Thene). I'm actually transitioning back to (unintelligible) after a hiatus in the research methodology directorate for the last four and half or five years, but I was on Census 2000, and Census 2010. And many of you look familiar and I've met a lot of you and spoke to a lot of you.

It's interesting. I didn't have, you know, everybody here had a dry run for their slides, and you just can't do a dry run for the wrap up, because you have to - what that results in is that you have to listen to everything that's going on throughout this process.

Which is an advisable thing for - I've been in the audience, too, and sometimes you just sort of start rolling with the afternoon and so it's difficult to listen. But if you tell yourself, I'm going to have to do the wrap up, you'll be able to get through this very easily.

The other part of that is that, you know, doing that much concentration, I don't think I picked up my cell phone once, and I'm thinking to my - I thought to

myself, if my wife could see this, it would be the first time she's ever seen me not pick up my cell phone in this amount of time.

So there's a lot of concentration here, a lot of things that we got through. Al talked about race and ethnicity, the resident's criteria, and the request to add citizenship. And he introduced new staff. I'm going to go through what everybody did so that, in case you got here late, this will give you the brief notes, the cliff notes.

(Jim) talked about post enumeration survey, the integrated master schedule, his formal performance…I mean, yes, performance management reporting, and he also helped out when people needed help. (Jennifer Ortman) talked about the 2020 ACS subjects, and about questions, our process in the progress that we've made related to that.

(Jennifer Kim) spoke about our expanded and improved language program for 2020. (Deb), to my left, gave us a glimpse into the peak operations for the 2018 end to end test and suggested the idea of a future quiz on our operations placemat, which I think is a great idea, just to keep things interactive.

(Greg Hanks) updated us on the five working groups and four activities we are working on in partnership with the U.S. Postal Service. Oh, and I've got statistics on who asked questions, too. So I want to get to that a little bit later.

(Viola) and (Amy) gave us an excellent demo on our recruitment and assessment application, showing us the applicant experience and our user centric approach.

(Louie) updated us on contracts, ranging from our advertising contract to our divisive service iPhone contract, and many more contracts there, and I bet he

kept all of you acronym lovers on your toes, because I don't think there were more acronyms than anybody's presentation than (Louie's), but he knows them all.

(Autrey). (Autrey) challenged us to find and identify the two lines on the solution architecture charts that changed since the last time we met. And he also provided us the useful formula, knock, plus sock, plus sock, equals shock. So, thank you for that (Autrey). He also provided detailed information on our system readiness for the 2018 end to end test.

So, that's sort of the topics we discussed. Our next PMR is going to be April 20th, where we hope to do other demos on our production data collection applications and we encourage everybody to come back April 20th.

Thank you very much.

Man 4:   Thank you everyone for your attendance and we feel very comfortable that we're on the way to a very successful 2018, and to end to end test, and a very successful 2020 Census.

Thank you very much, and have a wonderful weekend.

END